Indiana

Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Report

October 31, 2011

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SCIP Implementation Report Overview

The Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Implementation Report provides an annual update on Indiana's progress in achieving the initiatives and strategic vision identified in the SCIP. Further, this information provides OEC with a clearer understanding of Indiana's capabilities, needs, and strategic direction for achieving interoperability statewide.

- **Part 1, "SCIP Implementation Update"** of the report was completed by the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) or Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Point of Contact (POC). As required by Congress, States provide updates and changes to the status of their Statewide Interoperable Communications Plans in this section. Each State created a SCIP in 2007 and all have been regularly updated. The template sections match those required in the original SCIP, and extensive instructions were provided to the States to understand the requirements of these sections and assist in the development of their SCIPs. The initiatives within each report include milestones identified in the NECP which will be standardized, as well as State-specific efforts.
- **Part 2, "County/County-Equivalent Interoperability Communications Assessment,"** was completed by the designated county or county-equivalent and submitted to the SWIC or SCIP POC. Goal 2 of the NECP states that by the end of 2011, 75 percent of non-UASI (Urban Areas Security Initiative) jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies. This section of template will provide OEC with broader capability data across the lanes of the Interoperability Continuum which are key indicators of consistent success in response-level communications.
- **Part 3, "NECP Goal 2 Methodology" was completed in the 2010 SCIP Implementation Report and is not included in this report.**

Part 1. SCIP Implementation Update

State Overview

Indiana has been methodical about addressing the interoperable communications gaps identified in the 2007 Statewide Interoperable Communications Plan (SCIP). In addition to addressing these gaps, the year 2011 presented the state with additional opportunities and challenges. From superbowl planning to snow emergencies to shaking bedrock, 2011 was a year that, like all others, demonstrated the importance of interoperable communications planning in Indiana.

2011 Activities & Accomplishments

NLE 2011 – "Shaking Bedrock" Indiana played a major role in planning and participating in the National Level Earthquake Exercise which occurred in late May 2011. Exercising communications plans and capabilities was a major function of the exercise.

CASM Database – Indiana took on – and completed - the massive project of fully populating the state Communication Assets System &Mapping (CASM) database. This project is a deep, layered effort, with detailed accurate information from each of the thousands of public safety agencies – no matter how small – across the state. As a result of this project, Indiana now has what is possibly the most complete, useable database in the country.

District TICP Plans – Information pulled from the newly-populated CASM database was used to create District Technical Interoperable Communications Plans (TICPs). Each District plan follows a newly-developed state base plan/template.

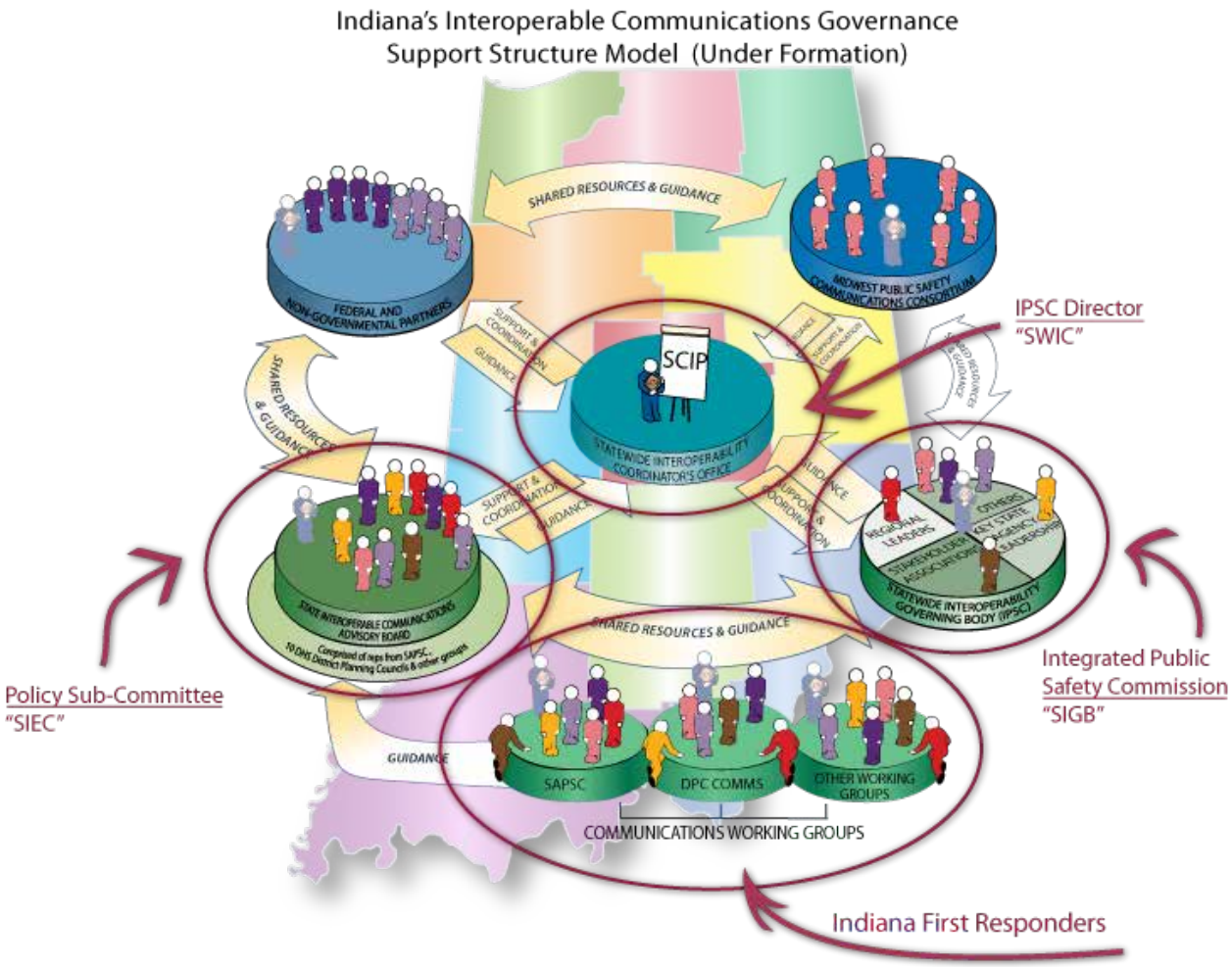
Inter-State Interoperability

During 2011, Indiana continued interoperability discussions with neighboring states. In addition to active participation in the FEMA Region V RECCWG (Regional Emergency Communications Coordinating Working Group) and NCSWIC (National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators), Indiana coordinated recurring meetings with several states. These discussions resulted in

- a Regional TICP between four Louisville, KY-area counties and three Indiana counties - Clark, Floyd and Harrison;
- a cross-border interoperable "patch" established between Ohio MARCS and Indiana SAFE-T;
- similar plans for cross-border interoperability with Michigan and Illinois.

Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC) – In 2010, the Integrated Public Safety Commission and the Indiana Department of Homeland Security worked together to align a local governance process with homeland security strategy/goals. During 2011, the SIEC continued to meet, strengthen policies and procedures, and emerge as true leaders in the interoperable communications community. This district governance structure serves as a continuous-flow conduit for plans, SOPs and other communications issues.

In 2011, the members of the SIEC took advantage of a Governance Workshop conducted by OEC.



Rebanding/Narrowbanding

Following years of negotiations, a final milestone in the 800 MHz Rebanding project was reached in 2011. A signed Frequency Reallocation Agreement (FRA) means that the state can proceed with the infrastructure rebanding phase. The state plans to "touch" the conventional, mutual aid channels first and then will progress to the trunked sites after the January 1, 2012. A 12/31/2013 end date for the entire rebanding project has been established.

Indiana is using the Rebanding process as an opportunity to program National Interoperability Channels into radios

IDHS has made **VHF/UHF narrowbanding grants** available to districts/counties.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2

The Integrated Public Safety Commission serves as the lead ESF2 (Communications Infrastructure) agency in the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC). As such, IPSC is responsible for coordinating the resources and personnel to meet the overall communications-related needs of the State before, during and after emergency or disaster events.

In preparation for NLE2011, several IPSC staff members intensified their EOC and ESF training in 2011. Additionally, the agency hosted a series of meetings with public and private partner agencies –

entities that will be involved in communications infrastructure restoration following a natural or man-made disaster. These partner agencies included representatives from AT&T; Verizon; Indiana Broadcasters Association; Indiana Office of Technology; Civil Air Patrol; National Weather Service; and others.

Statewide CAD/RMS System - With its first mission accomplished, IPSC is now focused upon next generation public safety communications: integrated public safety data sharing. Indiana is using American Reinvestment & Recovery Act (ARRA) grant funds to invest in a multi-agency multi-jurisdiction interoperable Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System (CAD/RMS). The plans for implementing the system were based upon the highly successful build-out of the statewide interoperable voice communications system. Initial deployment, testing and acceptance occurred at the Indiana State Police Regional Dispatch Center in Bloomington and is now "live" in all State Police regions. Following final acceptance, the system will be made available to local, county and state agencies who wish to participate.

Public Safety Data Interoperability & Integration Project

Indiana took on an additional interoperability challenge in 2011 - integrating digital information/ disparate formats using well defined, highly repeatable business processes. The IDEX Project brought together 16 state agencies, 1 federal agency and 2 local associations to develop the architecture and implementation plan for data sharing. standards based on NIEM: XML-based standard language, JIEM process models, GFIPM security and JRA service-oriented architecture. The Proof-of-concept/ foundational system has been installed and is now operational.

4th Annual Indiana Interoperable Communications Conference

One of the greatest successes of the past several years continues to be the annual Indiana Interoperable Communications Conference. Three hundred public safety professionals from a myriad of disciplines, agencies and levels of government gather for a two-day conference to focus on important communication issues. This year's conference, held September 20-21 in Indianapolis, offered workshops on amateur radio, district SOPs and plans, and a keynote address from Admiral Thad Allen, Incident Commander for Hurricane Katrina and the Gulf Oil Spill.

Challenges

One of Indiana's largest interoperable communications challenges lies in addressing system limitation and growth issues. Ironically, IPSC's success is a major contributing factor to its biggest challenge. SAFE-T, when purchased more than ten (10) years ago, was designed using the latest network architecture and server technology. The system was strategically designed to support both analog and digital voice technology, capable of operating with older 800MHz systems, as well as newer digital radio systems. Today, SAFE-T supports a significant mix of both technologies, each with its' own capacity and life cycle. The current system allows a maximum of 64,000 radio ids. More than 55,000 ID's are configured in the SAFE-T database today, and thousands more are "reserved" for local agencies that have used federal grants to purchase radios.

The extraordinary success of the SAFE-T network, along with technology lifecycle issues, has brought Indiana to a communications crossroads. During their March 25, 2010 meeting, the Integrated Public Safety Commission stated,

"...Recognizing the growth limits and life cycle/road map of the Hoosier SAFE-T system, and recognizing the direction of public safety communications systems toward open architecture Project 25, it seems an appropriate long term objective to migrate to the next generation technology contained in the P25 national standards."

Planning new technology implementation during an environment of serious financial difficulty and diminishing revenues is difficult, at best. That, when coupled with the many challenges we face prolonging the life of SAFE-T, pale in comparison to the effort and total costs associated with an upgrade and migration to the next generation technology. The Indiana SWIC/IPSC will continue to explore solutions that will address this issue.

Additionally, an ever-increasing threat is the loss of federal funding. The dramatic decrease in federal funding has not been matched with a decrease in federal requirements. Of particular concern is NECP Goal 3, and the time/financial commitment it will take to measure and report this measure.

Vision and Mission

The State SCIP has a timeframe of 5 years (December 2007 – December 2012).

Vision: Indiana will continue to build upon its foundation and, using the gaps identified in the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), will strengthen the interoperable communications environment throughout the State.

Mission: Indiana's primary mission is to facilitate statewide public safety communications. Indiana will provide an interoperable and reliable public safety communications system to all Hoosier first responders and public safety professionals for use during routine, emergency and task force situations. Our goal is to strengthen community safety and security by minimizing the financial and technological barriers to interoperable communications through interagency cooperation.

Governance

Indiana's well established, statutorily defined statewide governance structure for interoperable communications meets or exceeds national standards. The Integrated Public Safety Commission (IPSC), established in 1999 (IC 5-26-2), is made up of 12 members as follows:

- A sheriff appointed by the governor.
- A chief of police appointed by the governor.
- A fire chief appointed by the governor.
- A head of an emergency medical services provider appointed by the governor.
- A mayor appointed by the governor.
- A county commissioner appointed by the governor.
- A representative of campus law enforcement appointed by the governor.
- A representative of the private sector appointed by the governor.
- The superintendent of the state police department, who represents the state agency public safety committee.
- The special agent from the Indiana office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or designee.
- An individual appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.

- An individual appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate.

The Indiana SCIP identified a gap, however, with local governance. To address this gap, in 2010 the IPSC adopted the ten (10) IDHS Homeland Security Districts as the basis for expanding and improving regional and local interoperable communications governance and planning. Each of the ten Districts has a representative serving as a voting member of the formal advisory committee to the Integrated Public Safety Commission. This group, formerly named the IPSC Policy Subcommittee, has been renamed the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC). These District representatives join current members representing the State Agency Public Safety Committee (SAPSC), local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) agencies, and non-governmental representatives.

The SIEC became fully active in 2010, held several meetings, elected a chair and vice-chair, and hosted the 2010 Indiana Interoperable Communications Conference. For more about the SIEC, download the white paper, Interoperable Governance for Interoperable Communications, Strengthening Indiana's Regional/Local Governance Process .

Governance Initiatives

The following table outlines the strategic governance initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates listed in the Indiana SCIP..

Initiative	Gap	Owner	Milestone Date	Status
NECP Initiatives				
Establish a full-time statewide interoperability coordinator or equivalent position.	No Gap	IPSC	December 2008	Complete
Incorporate the recommended membership into the Statewide Interoperability Governing Body (SIGB)[1].	No Gap	Governor; Legislature	Established IN Code 5-26-2 (1999)	Complete
Establish the SIGB as an official governing body.	No Gap	Governor; Legislature	Established IN Code 5-26-2 (1999)	Complete
Additional State Initiatives				
Establish statewide and district user groups to facilitate implementation of the SCIP.	No Gap	IPSC	2009	Complete
Conduct biennial SCIP review to update the plan	Federal requirements, need to realign and adjust plan	IPSC	May 2009 May 2011	Complete/ In Progress

Initiative	Gap	Owner	Milestone Date	Status
Establish data interoperability (IDEX) process	No Gap	IDHS IPSC	March, 2011	Complete
Regional Emergency Communications Working Groups (RECWG); FEMA Region 5 particiation	Extend reach of interstate interoperable communications	IPSC FEMA		Ongoing

Standard Operating Procedures

In the 2007 SCIP, Indiana self-identified Standard Operating Procedures as falling in the "Moderate" range of the interoperability continuum. Because this lane was identified as a gap, the state has invested significant resources to closing the gap, including statewide SOP workshops; establishing an online repository; and targeting annual Indiana Interoperable Communications Conference sessions towards strengthening SOPs.

Starting in 2010 and continuing through 2011, Indiana made a huge investment in closing the gap by directing significant Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) funds towards the development of District Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans (TICPs). Using a state base plan, each of the 10 state Homeland Security Districts is currently in the process of developing their TICP. All districts will have completed plans by March, 2011. In turn, these plans can/will be used as a uniform template for county communications plans as they go through revisions.

SOP Initiatives

The following table outlines the SOP strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates listed in the Indiana SCIP.

Initiative	Gap	Owner	Milestone Date	Status
NECP Initiatives				
Tactical planning among Federal, State, local, and tribal governments occurs at the regional interstate level.	Coordinated, effective emergency communications	IPSC/IDHS Districts	March 2011 – all 10 District TICPS to be complete	Complete
All Federal, State, local and tribal emergency response providers within UASI jurisdictions implement the Communications and Information Management section of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).	Coordinated, effective incident management	IDHS/Indianapolis area communications agencies	September 2008 (state)	Complete
Incorporate the use of existing	Cross platform interoperability	IPSC/IDHS Districts/Local	Ongoing. Incorporated	Complete

Initiative	Gap	Owner	Milestone Date	Status
nationwide interoperability channels into SOPs.		Agencies	in District TICPs 2011	
Update SCIP to reflect plans to eliminate coded substitutions throughout the Incident Command System (ICS).	Clear communications regardless of agency or jurisdiction	IPSC	May 2009	Complete
Define alternate/backup capabilities in emergency communications plans.	System Redundancy	SIEC/County EMAs	September 2011	Complete
Additional State Initiatives				
Establish an online repository for SOPs (NetPlanner)	Easy access of SOPs	IDHS	January 2009	Complete
Create a Common Language Working Group to promote common language protocol among first responders	Clear, cross agency/jurisdiction communications	SIEC	July 2011	In Progress
Maximize Amateur Radio User Community by continuing to expand integration of radio amateur technology partners with public safety interoperable communications	System Redundancy	IDHS/IPSC	Ongoing	In Progress
Hold district meetings to share/develop SOPs	Non-existent/inconsistent SOPs	IPSC	Throughout 2010	Complete

Technology

Local first responders and elected officials in Indiana met in the late 1990s and formulated a plan to build and implement an all-inclusive, technologically feasible interoperable public safety communications system which could support both voice and data communications. This locally-driven strategic plan was completed in 1998 and laid the foundation of Project Hoosier SAFE-T.

Today, thousands of Indiana first responders use the SAFE-T network as their primary communications system. SAFE-T also provides emergency interoperable communications capabilities for hundreds of additional public safety agencies across the State, operating primarily on legacy systems. Although the State's strategic plan is more than 10 years old, it contained much of the information, strategy, and methodology required to formulate the SCIP.

Participation in Project Hoosier SAFE-T is voluntary and agencies pay no access or monthly user fees.

Agencies that choose to participate in SAFE-T provide their own user equipment, including dispatch consoles, radios, and mobile radio modems and computers, which they can buy through a State quantity purchase agreement. Indiana has funded the build-out of the SAFE-T backbone and subsequent maintenance and operations costs through 2019. Future growth and migration to the next generation technology beyond 2019 will occur through additional funding requests to the State General Assembly.

Major Systems

The following tables list the major systems in Indiana and include those used for solely interoperable communications, large regional systems specifically designed to provide interoperability solutions, and large wireless data networks.

State Systems (Name)	Description (*Type, frequency, P25 compliance, etc.*)	Status (Existing, planned, etc.)
Project Hoosier SAFE-T	Motorola 4.1 Astro Smartzone Omni-Link 800 MHz trunked voice system and Motorola Private Data TAC mobile data system. It supports both analog and digital radios, providing 95% mobile radio coverage statewide, with 95% reliability for portable on the street use within the coverage area. More than 55,000 user ids registered in network database.	Existing
Statewide Computer Aided Dispatch/ Records Management System (CAD/RMS)	In addition to CAD/RMS, provides Mobile Data Device & Field Based Reporting; Mapping/GIS; Automatic Vehicle Location.	Under Construction

Regional Systems (Name)	Description (Type, frequency, P25 compliance, etc.)	Status (Existing, planned, etc.)
City of Fort Wayne/Allen County	800 MHz	Existing
Cities of Hammond & East Chicago	800 MHz	Existing
Hamilton County	800 MHz	Existing
Howard County	800 MHz	Existing
Indiana Department of Corrections	800 MHz	Existing
Indianapolis/Marion County, MECA	800 MHz Motorola SmartNet trunked	Existing
Steuben County	800 MHz	Existing
Tippecanoe County	800 MHz	Existing
Vanderburgh County	800 MHz M/A-COMM	Existing
Indiana Law Enforcement Network (ILEEN)	VHF dedicated calling & mutual aid frequency. Note: Law enforcement agencies are abandoning use of ILEEN as Project Hoosier SAFE-T becomes more widespread	Existing
Indiana Health Emergency Response Network (IHERN)	VHF & UHF frequencies used by fire, EMS, and hospitals	Existing

Technology Initiatives

The following table outlines the technology strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates listed in the Indiana SCIP.

Initiative (Name/Purpose)	Gap (Brief Description)	Owner (Agency, Department, and/or POC)	Milestone Date (Month/Year)	Status (Complete, In Progress, Not Started)
NECP Initiatives				
Program nationwide interoperability channels into all existing emergency responder radios.	Mutual Aid interoperability	IPSC/SIEC	Dec. 2012	In Progress
Additional State Initiatives				
Expand the number of channels at 10 sites in three central Indiana counties: Boone, Hendricks, and Johnson	System Resources	IPSC	June 2008	Complete
800 MHz Rebanding: Assess approximately 50,000 SAFE-T radios to determine whether they must be retuned, reprogrammed, or replaced in order to operate using the newly allocated frequency pairs	Operability on newly allocated 800 MHz frequency pairs.	IPSC	March 2009	Complete
Invest PSIC $1.4 million to directly supply local responders with 800 MHz radios	Local agencies unable to afford equipment	IDHS/IPSC	Fiscal Year 2007	Complete
Use the Communications Assets Survey and Mapping (CASM) tool to conduct an updated and actual portrait of the current systems in use across the State	Planning/Gap Analysis	IPSC	February, 2010	Complete
Purchase and distribute Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) satellite Internet Protocol (IP) based units; Cisco "Office in a Box" units and two 1.2 meter satellite dishes.	System Redundancy	IDHS	Dec. 2008	Complete
Make investment in a second mobile Intelli-repeater (MIRS)	System Redundancy	IPSC/IDHS		Complete
Advance data communications interoperability between the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and its 92 counties via WebEOC	Technology gaps	IDHS	December 2009	Complete
Make surplus equipment available for bid to public safety agencies not yet operating on the statewide platform	Equipment needs vs. ability to purchase	IPSC	Ongoing	Complete
Invest in increased capacity for the microwave network	Upgrade backhaul for data interoperability requirements	Indiana State Police (ISP)	Ongoing throughout 2010, 2011	Complete

Initiative (Name/Purpose)	Gap (Brief Description)	Owner (Agency, Department, and/or POC)	Milestone Date (Month/Year)	Status (Complete, In Progress, Not Started)
800 MHz Rebanding: Assess system infrastructure equipment for each of the communications in order to operate using the newly allocated frequency pairs	Operability on newly allocated 800 MHz frequency pairs.	IPSC	Ongoing	In Progress
Comply with NDEX (National Data Exchange) NEIM (National Emergency Information Management) standards	Common architecture/ interoperability	IDHS/IPSC	Ongoing	In Progress

Training and Exercises

The Indiana SCIP identified gaps in interoperable communication training and exercise programs. As a result, the Integrated Public Safety Commission is directing grant funds toward closing the identified gaps. In particular, the state is concentrating on its Communication Leader (COML) program, training individuals to become communications leaders and developing a state certification program.

The state targeted a large portion of IECGP grant dollars towards creating a comprehensive and sustained web-based training program. This project was delayed due to several unforeseen issues in 2011, but will be re-focused in 2012 .

The state played a major role in the New Madrid Earthquake Catastrophic Exercise in May 2011. Communications was one of the planning priorities for the national exercise. Eight states - Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. - are participating in the exercise.

EXISTING PROGRAMS

Indiana has a formal and robust statewide training and exercise program managed by the Training Division of the IDHS. The program ensures that training is multi-disciplinary and provides for the appropriate certifications as required by various programs. This is done through State delivery of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Professional Development/Advanced Professional Series (PDS/APS) courses and NIMS courses; residential training of first responders at training facilities under the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NPDC); coordination of in-State delivery of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funded courses and; development and delivery of State-specific emergency management/public safety/terrorism courses based on county and State needs assessment. Additionally, each year IDHS hosts a statewide Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) for personnel involved in creating training and exercise programs for Federal, State, and local governments.

The IDHS Training Division has continually encouraged and promoted NIMS training through the online 700, 800, 100, and 200 NIMS courses through EMI. In the past 12 months, the State conducted multiple ICS train-the-trainer courses. IDHS has also conducted 12 ICS-300 level and 12 ICS-400 level courses throughout the State. The Training Division created a 100-400 level Train-the-Trainer course to sustain training independently at the local level..

The Muscatatuck Urban Training Center (MUTC) is currently operational and routinely used to conduct homeland security training. MUTC is a consortium of governmental, public, and private entities that are pooling their unique capabilities in order to provide the most realistic training experience possible.

IPSC provides regular communication training at its Communications Training Center (Indianapolis) and on-site as requested.

Three COML classes were provided in 2011. In 2012, IPSC plans to deliver, via the ICTAP program, Communications Technician (COMT) training and Auxiliary Communications (AUXCOM) training.

Exercises

Planning and exercise of the State's interoperability scenarios have been conducted among members of the Ohio National Guard, the Indiana National Guard, and local first responders in a large-scale disaster preparedness event.

IDHS adopted the HSEEP model for all State and local exercises and mandates its use for all Federally-funded exercise activities. All counties and local jurisdictions, including the Indianapolis UASI region, are required to follow HSEEP standards in grant-funded exercises.
IDHS participates in the design, development, and execution of five major full-scale or functional exercises and five district level tabletop exercises each year in addition to an annual Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) exercise. Each major exercise is designed to include local/district and State agency partner participants.

Exercise and use of the mobile Intelli-repeater site (MIRS) have proven beneficial. Typical use includes both trunking and conventional operation. Incident commanders direct the use of the MIRS when deployed. If needed, the patching of VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz will be accomplished through the use of an integrated "gateway" device located in the MIRS.

Training and Exercises Initiatives

The following table outlines the training and exercises strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates listed in the Indiana SCIP.

Initiative (Name / Purpose)	Gap (Brief Description)	Owner (Agency, Department, and/or POC)	Milestone Date (Month/Year)	Status (Complete, In Progress, Not Started)
NECP Initiatives				
Incorporate the use of existing nationwide interoperability channels into training and exercises.				In Progress
Complete disaster communications training and exercises.	"Communications is always the first thing to fail"	IDHS	Throughout 2012	In Progress
Additional State Initiatives				
Develop web-based training and certification program	Lack of access to training/exercise	IDHS/IPSC	July 2011	In Progress

Initiative (Name / Purpose)	Gap (Brief Description)	Owner (Agency, Department, and/or POC)	Milestone Date (Month/Year)	Status (Complete, In Progress, Not Started)
	resources			
Participate in the National Level Earthquake Exercise to assess Communications Capabilities	Interoperable Communications Exercises	FEMA IDHS/IPSC	May 2011	Complete
Continue COML Training and develop certification process	ICS/need for comms experts	IPSC/IDHS	December 2012	In Progress
Use grant dollars to strengthen/expand statewide training program	Training	IDHS/IPSC	Ongoing, 2012	In Progress

Usage

SAFE-T is the statewide interoperable communications platform for the State of Indiana. Hundreds of public safety agencies, with more than 55,000 users, operate on the SAFE-T system for routine day-to-day communications, with many others using it for emergency interoperable communications.

Interoperable communications scenarios occur daily. Legacy VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz users have purchased new radios or programmed existing radios to operate on the statewide system. Support for non-Hoosier SAFE-T users is planned for and supported through the use of radio caches and gateways. Additionally, legacy VHF and UHF users have implemented patching technologies, using SAFE-T radios in conjunction with their existing systems to facilitate interoperable communications. Agencies using this technology, however, are also being encouraged to purchase 800 MHz radios for SAFE-T migration in the future.

IPSC has established interoperable communications talkgroups, enabled for the least capable radio affiliating with SAFE-T. The State encourages agencies to program their regional and surrounding regional interoperable talkgroups into their subscriber equipment. This enables first responders to have common and shared interoperable communications talkgroups within the radio with which to communicate with other first responders.

Mutual Aid/Interoperablity Options

Project Hoosier SAFE-T

National
NPSPAC-Call
NPSPAC-TAC1
NPSPAC-TAC2
NPSPAC-TAC3
NPSPAC-TAC4
NPSPAC-TALK AROUND

IPSC Statewide Talkgroups

SW_MA1	SW_MA6
SW_MA2	SW_MA7
SW_MA3	SW_MA8
SW_MA4	SW_MA9
SW_MA5	SW_Call

IPSC Regional Talkgroups

A = Lowell	**J = Indianapolis**
A_MA1	J_MA1
A_MA2	J_MA2
A_MA3	J_MA3

B = Bremen	**K = Connersville**
B_MA1	K_MA1
B_MA2	K_MA2
B_MA3	K_MA3

C = Fort Wayne	**L = Bloomington**
C_MA1	L_MA1
C_MA2	L_MA2
C_MA3	L_MA3

D = Lafayette	**M = Seymour**
D_MA1	M_MA1
D_MA2	M_MA2
D_MA3	M_MA3

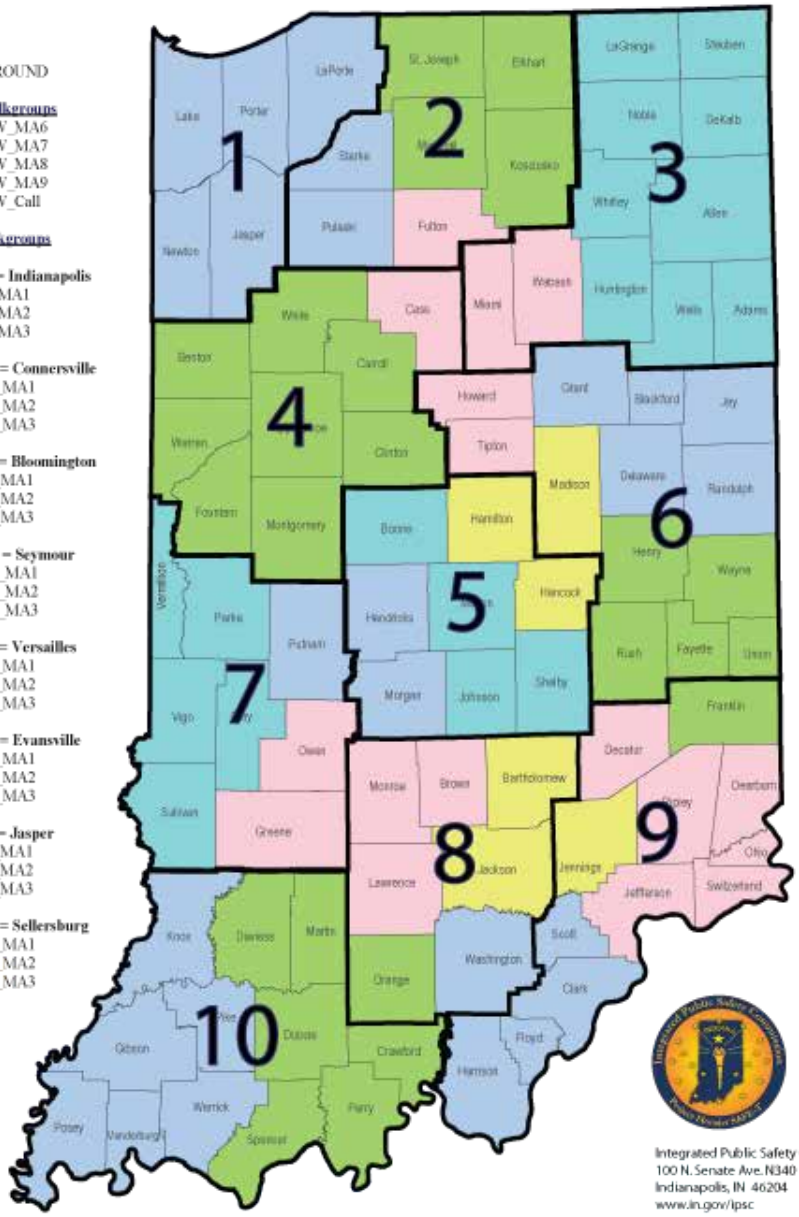
E = Peru	**N = Versailles**
E_MA1	N_MA1
E_MA2	N_MA2
E_MA3	N_MA3

F = Redkey	**O = Evansville**
F_MA1	O_MA1
F_MA2	O_MA2
F_MA3	O_MA3

G = Pendleton	**P = Jasper**
G_MA1	P_MA1
G_MA2	P_MA2
G_MA3	P_MA3

H = Terre Haute	**Q = Sellersburg**
H_MA1	Q_MA1
H_MA2	Q_MA2
H_MA3	Q_MA3

I = Putnamville
I_MA1
I_MA2
I_MA3



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03-09-2011

Usage Initiatives

The following table outlines the usage strategic initiatives, gaps, owners, and milestone dates listed in the Indiana SCIP.

Initiative (Name / Purpose)	Gap (Brief Description)	Owner (Agency, Department, and/or POC)	Milestone Date (Month/Year)	Status (Complete, In Progress, Not Started)
Establish statewide requirement for NIMS compliance	Common Operation/Federal Requirements	IDHS	September 2008	Complete
Conduct an annual Statewide Interoperable Communications Conference	Bidirectional flow of information/cooperation	IPSC	1st Conf: 06/08; 2nd Conf: 8/09; 3rd Conf 9/10; 4th Conf 09/11	Complete
Test the entire statewide network first Wednesday of the month–	Ensure system function/familiarity	IDHS	Monthly	Ongoing
Conduct monthly test among all IDHS users of satellite radios/telephones and other agency users	Ensure system function/familiarity	IDHS	Monthly	Ongoing

Part 2: NECP Assessments & Reports

Background

The National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP), a strategic plan, developed by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications (OEC), outlines a national vision for the future state of emergency communications. The NECP establishes three goals to measure interoperable communication progress.

Goal 1—By 2010, 90 percent of all high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)2 are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications3 within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.
Goal 2—By 2011, 75 percent of non-UASI jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine events involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.
Goal 3—By 2013, 75 percent of all jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within three hours, in the event of a significant incident as outlined in national planning scenarios.

Goal 1 – 2010 Indianapolis 500

Indiana's one designated UASI, the Indianapolis metropolitan area, successfully demonstrated compliance with NECP Goal 1 on May 20, 2010, by participating in an independent observation during the Indianapolis 500 race. The After Action Report and Improvement Plan is included in Appendix 3.

Goal 2 Compliance

Of Indiana's 92 counties, 81 submitted a Capabilities Assessment, and 78 submitted a Performance Evaluation.

Data Collection

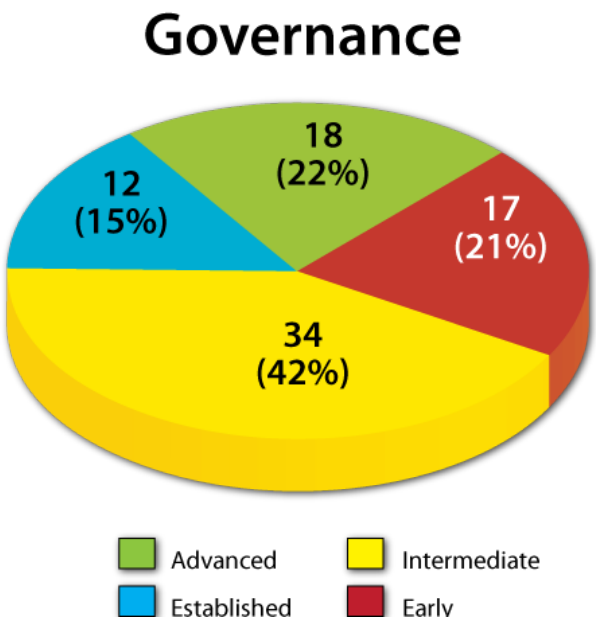
The Indiana SWIC collected Goal 2 data via several methods. The first, documented, method resulted in fewer results than planned due to an information request "overload." Originally, Indiana planned to gather NECP information as a part of the data-gathering for the CASM project. It soon became apparent, however, that this approach was confusing to county Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs).

Next, a push was made through the SIEC, with District representatives requesting submission from the counties in their respective districts. This was met with moderate success, and followed by an all-out push during the annual Indiana Interoperable Communications Conference.

Indiana will continue to collect NECP Goal 2 results from the counties that have not reported, and plans to submit a report for 100% of its counties.

Capabilities Assessment – Preliminary Analysis & Data

Of Indiana's 92 counties, 81 (88%) submitted a capabilities assessment. A graphical representation of the data follows.



Early --County decision-making groups are informal, and do not yet have a strategic plan in place to guide collective communications interoperability goals and funding.

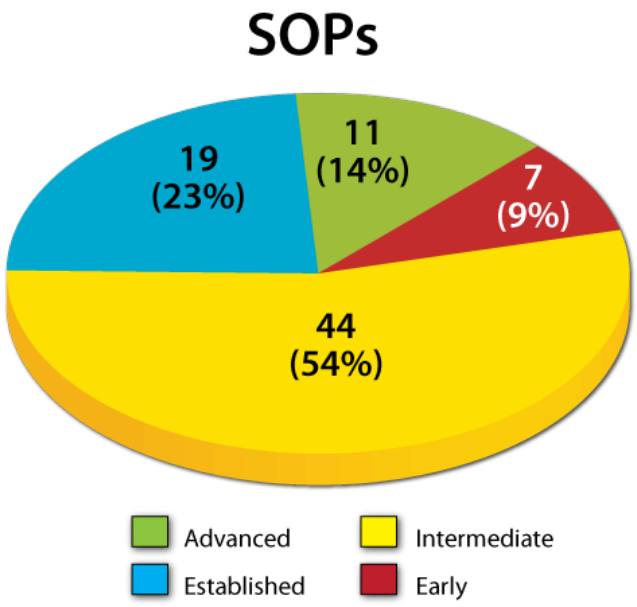
Intermediate - Some formal agreements exist and informal agreements are in practice among members of a county decision making group; strategic and budget planning processes are beginning to be put in place.

Established - Formal agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of a county decision making group, which has an agreed upon strategic plan that addresses sustainable funding for collective, regional interoperable communications needs.

Advanced - County-wide decision making bodies proactively look to expand membership to ensure representation from broad public support disciplines and other levels of government, while updating their agreements and strategic plan on a regular basis

	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
Adams				x
Allen			x	
Bartholomew		x		
Benton				x
Blackford		x		
Boone				x
Brown		x		
Carroll	x			
Cass				x
Clark	x			
Clay	x			
Clinton				x
Crawford				x
Daviess	x			
De Kalb		x		
Dearborn		x		
Decatur				x
Delaware				x
Dubois	x			
Elkhart		x		
Fayette				x
Floyd	x			
Franklin		x		
Fulton				x
Grant	x			
Greene		x		
Hamilton			x	
Hancock		x		
Harrison	x			
Hendricks				x
Henry		x		
Howard				x
Huntington		x		
Jackson	x			
Jasper			x	
Jay		x		
Jefferson		x		
Jennings			x	
Johnson		x		
Knox		x		
Kosciusko			x	

	Early	Inermediate	Established	Advanced
La Porte			x	
Lagrange		x		
Lake			x	
Madison	x			
Marion				x
Marshall		x		
Miami		x		
Monroe		x		
Montgomery				x
Newton	x			
Noble		x		
Ohio	x			
Parke	x			
Perry		x		
Pike		x		
Porter			x	
Posey		x		
Pulaski		x		
Putnam		x		
Randolph	x			
Ripley		x		
Rush	x			
Shelby		x		
Starke			x	
Steuben		x		
Sullivan		x		
Tippecanoe	x			
Tipton				x
Union			x	
Vanderburgh				x
Vermillion		x		
Vigo			x	
Wabash				x
Warren			x	
Warrick	x			
Washington		x		
Wayne		x		
Wells		x		
White		x		
Whitley				x
TOTAL	17	34	12	18



Early - County-wide interoperable communications SOPs are not developed or have not been formalized and disseminated.

Intermediate - Some interoperable communications SOPs exist within the county and steps have been taken to institute these interoperability procedures among some agencies.

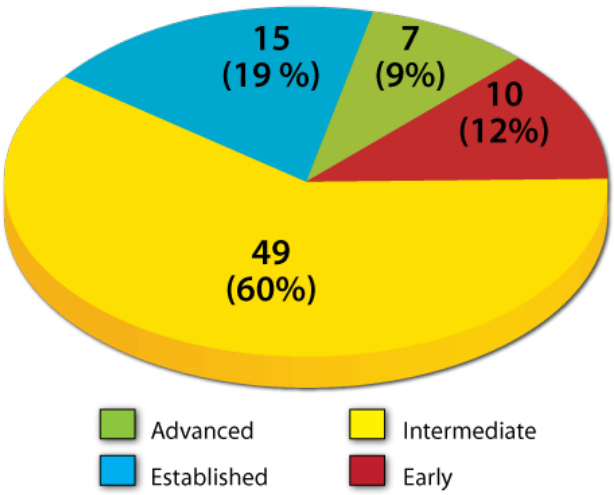
Established - Interoperable communications SOPs are formalized and in use by all agencies within the county. Despite minor issues, SOPs are successfully used during responses and/or exercise(s).

Advanced - Interoperable communications SOPs within the county are formalized and regularly reviewed. Additionally, National Incident Management System (NIMS) procedures are well established among all agencies and disciplines. All needed procedures are effectively utilized during responses and/or exercise(s)..

	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
Adams		x		
Allen				x
Bartholomew		x		
Benton		x		
Blackford		x		
Boone			x	
Brown		x		
Carroll	x			
Cass		x		
Clark		x		
Clay		x		
Clinton				x
Crawford			x	
Daviess		x		
De Kalb				x
Dearborn			x	
Decatur	x			
Delaware				x
Dubois			x	
Elkhart		x		
Fayette				x
Floyd		x		
Franklin		x		
Fulton		x		
Grant			x	
Greene		x		
Hamilton			x	
Hancock		x		
Harrison			x	
Hendricks				x
Henry		x		
Howard			x	
Huntington		x		
Jackson		x		
Jasper			x	
Jay		x		
Jefferson	x			
Jennings			x	
Johnson	x			
Knox		x		
Kosciusko			x	

County	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
La Porte				x
Lagrange		x		
Lake	x			
Madison		x		
Marion				x
Marshall			x	
Miami		x		
Monroe		x		
Montgomery		x		
Newton		x		
Noble		x		
Ohio			x	
Parke		x		
Perry		x		
Pike		x		
Porter		x		
Posey			x	
Pulaski		x		
Putnam			x	
Randolph		x		
Ripley		x		
Rush	x			
Shelby		x		
Starke		x		
Steuben		x		
Sullivan				x
Tippecanoe		x		
Tipton			x	
Union		x		
Vanderburgh			x	
Vermillion		x		
Vigo			x	
Wabash				x
Warren			x	
Warrick		x		
Washington		x		
Wayne		x		
Wells		x		
White	x			
Whitley				x
TOTAL	7	44	19	11

Technology



Early - Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of gateways (mobile/fixed gateway, console patch) or use of a radio cache.

Intermediate - Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of shared channels or talkgroups.

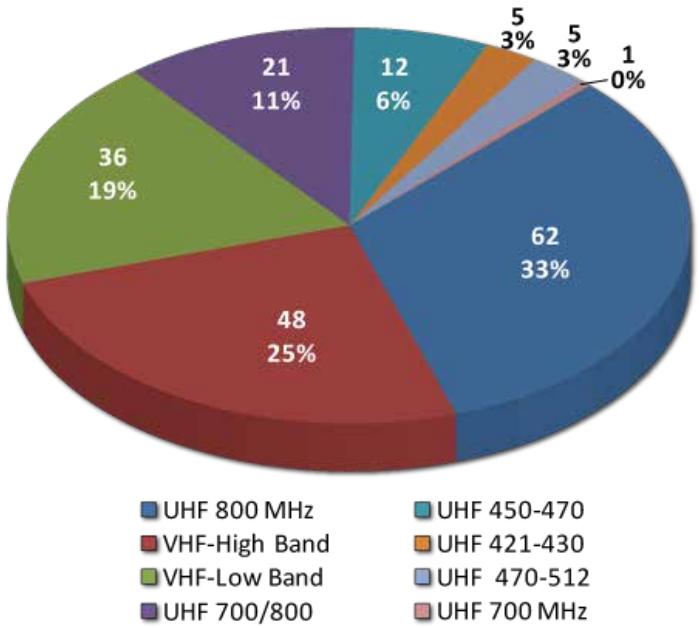
Established - Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of a proprietary shared system.

Advanced - Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of a standards-based shared system (e.g., Project 25).

County	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
Adams		x		
Allen				x
Bartholomew		x		
Benton			x	
Blackford				x
Boone				x
Brown		x		
Carroll		x		
Cass		x		
Clark				x
Clay	x			
Clinton			x	
Crawford		x		
Daviess	x			
De Kalb		x		
Dearborn			x	
Decatur		x		
Delaware	x			
Dubois		x		
Elkhart		x		
Fayette		x		
Floyd	x			
Franklin		x		
Fulton		x		
Grant		x		
Greene				x
Hamilton			x	
Hancock		x		
Harrison		x		
Hendricks				x
Henry		x		
Howard		x		
Huntington		x		
Jackson		x		
Jasper		x		
Jay		x		
Jefferson		x		
Jennings		x		
Johnson		x		
Knox		x		
Kosciusko			x	
	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced

La Porte	x			
Lagrange	x			
Lake	x			
Madison	x			
Marion			x	
Marshall			x	
Miami		x		
Monroe		x		
Montgomery				x
Newton			x	
Noble		x		
Ohio		x		
Parke		x		
Perry		x		
Pike		x		
Porter		x		
Posey		x		
Pulaski			x	
Putnam		x		
Randolph		x		
Ripley		x		
Rush	x			
Shelby		x		
Starke			x	
Steuben	x			
Sullivan			x	
Tippecanoe		x		
Tipton		x		
Union			x	
Vanderburgh			x	
Vermillion		x		
Vigo			x	
Wabash		x		
Warren		x		
Warrick			x	
Washington		x		
Wayne		x		
Wells		x		
White		x		
Whitley		x		
TOTAL:	10	49	15	7

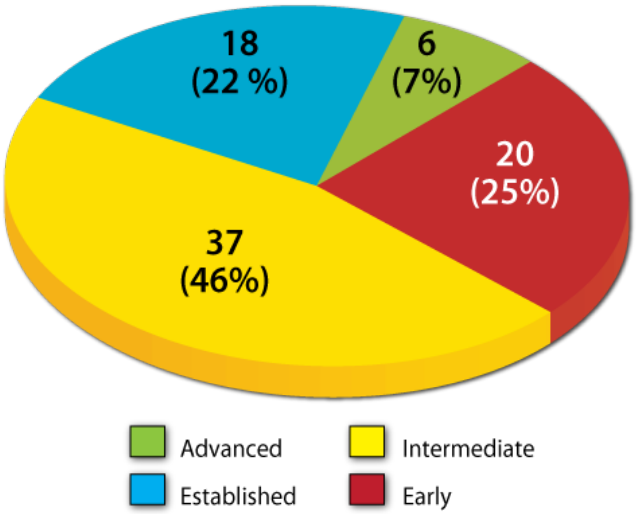
Frequency Bands Used



County	VHF-Low Band	VHF-High Band	UHF 421-430	UHF 450-470	UHF 470-512	UHF 700 MHz	UHF 800 MHz	UHF 700/800
Adams		x						x
Allen	x						x	
Bartholomew	x						x	
Benton	x						x	
Blackford	x						x	
Boone	x	x		x			x	
Brown							x	
Carroll		x					x	
Cass		x					x	
Clark		x		x			x	
Clay		x					x	
Clinton		x					x	
Crawford	x							x
Daviess		x					x	
De Kalb		x					x	
Dearborn		x		x			x	
Decatur	x							x
Delaware	x						x	
Dubois		x					x	
Elkhart	x		x				x	
Fayette		x						x
Floyd	x						x	x
Franklin	x						x	
Fulton		x						x
Grant	x							x
Greene		x		x			x	
Hamilton							x	
Hancock	x						x	
Harrison	x						x	
Hendricks							x	

Henry		x						x
Howard	x						x	
Huntington		x					x	
Jackson		x					x	
Jasper	x							
Jay	x						x	
Jefferson	x	x				x		x
Jennings		x		x			x	
Johnson		x		x				
Knox		x			x			x
Kosciusko	x	x					x	
La Porte		x					x	
Lagrange	x						x	
Lake	x				x		x	
Madison		x		x			x	
Marion	x	x					x	
Marshall	x						x	x
Miami	x	x			x		x	
Monroe	x						x	x
Montgomery		x					x	
Newton		x						x
Noble		x		x			x	
Ohio		x					x	
Parke	x							x
Perry		x		x			x	
Pike	x						x	
Porter		x					x	
Posey		x						x
Pulaski	x		x				x	
Putnam		x		x			x	
Randolph	x							x
Ripley	x						x	
Rush	x						x	
Shelby							x	
Starke		x					x	
Steuben	x	x						x
Sullivan	x	x	x	x			x	
Tippecanoe		x						x
Tipton	x		x				x	
Union	x						x	
Vanderburgh		x					x	
Vermillion		x					x	
Vigo		x					x	
Wabash			x		x			x
Warren		x					x	
Warrick		x		x				x
Washington		x					x	
Wayne		x					x	
Wells		x					x	
White		x					x	
Whitley	x	x			x		x	x
TOTAL	36	48	5	12	5	1	62	21

Training & Exercise



Early - County-wide public safety agencies participate in communications interoperability workshops, but no formal training or exercises are focused on emergency communications.

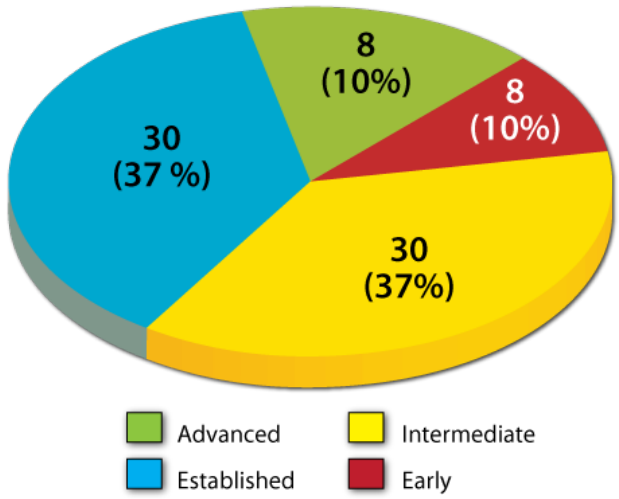
Intermediate - Some public safety agencies within the county hold communications interoperability training on equipment and conduct exercises, although not on a regular cycle.

Established - Public safety agencies within the county participate in equipment and SOP training for communications interoperability and hold exercises on a regular schedule.

Advanced - County-wide public safety agencies regularly conduct training and exercises with a communications interoperability curriculum addressing equipment and SOPs that is modified as needed to address the changing operational environment.

	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
Adams		x		
Allen			x	
Bartholomew		x		
Benton		x		
Blackford		x		
Boone			x	
Brown	x			
Carroll	x			
Cass	x			
Clark		x		
Clay		x		
Clinton			x	
Crawford			x	
Daviess			x	
De Kalb	x			
Dearborn		x		
Decatur	x			
Delaware				x
Dubois			x	
Elkhart		x		
Fayette			x	
Floyd	x			
Franklin		x		
Fulton				x
Grant			x	
Greene	x			
Hamilton			x	
Hancock		x		
Harrison	x			
Hendricks				x
Henry		x		
Howard			x	
Huntington		x		
Jackson		x		
Jasper			x	
Jay		x		
Jefferson			x	
Jennings		x		
Johnson	x			
Knox		x		
Kosciusko			x	
La Porte				x
Lagrange		x		
Lake		x		
Madison		x		
Marion			x	
Marshall		x		
Miami		x		
Monroe	x			
Montgomery	x			
Newton		x		
Noble	x			
Ohio	x			
Parke			x	
Perry		x		
Pike		x		
Porter		x		
Posey	x			
Pulaski		x		
Putnam		x		
Randolph		x		
Ripley	x			
Rush	x			
Shelby			x	
Starke	x			
Steuben	x			
Sullivan				x
Tippecanoe		x		
Tipton	x			
Union		x		
Vanderburgh		x		
Vermillion		x		
Vigo			x	
Wabash			x	
Warren		x		
Warrick		x		
Washington		x		
Wayne		x		
Wells		x		
White	x			
Whitley				x
TOTAL	20	37	18	6

Level of Interoperability



Early - First responders in the county seldom use interoperability solutions unless advanced planning is possible (e.g., special event).

Intermediate - First responders in the county use interoperability solutions regularly for emergency events, and in a limited fashion for day-to-day communications.

Established - First responders in the county use interoperability solutions regularly and easily for all day-to-day, task force, and mutual aid events.

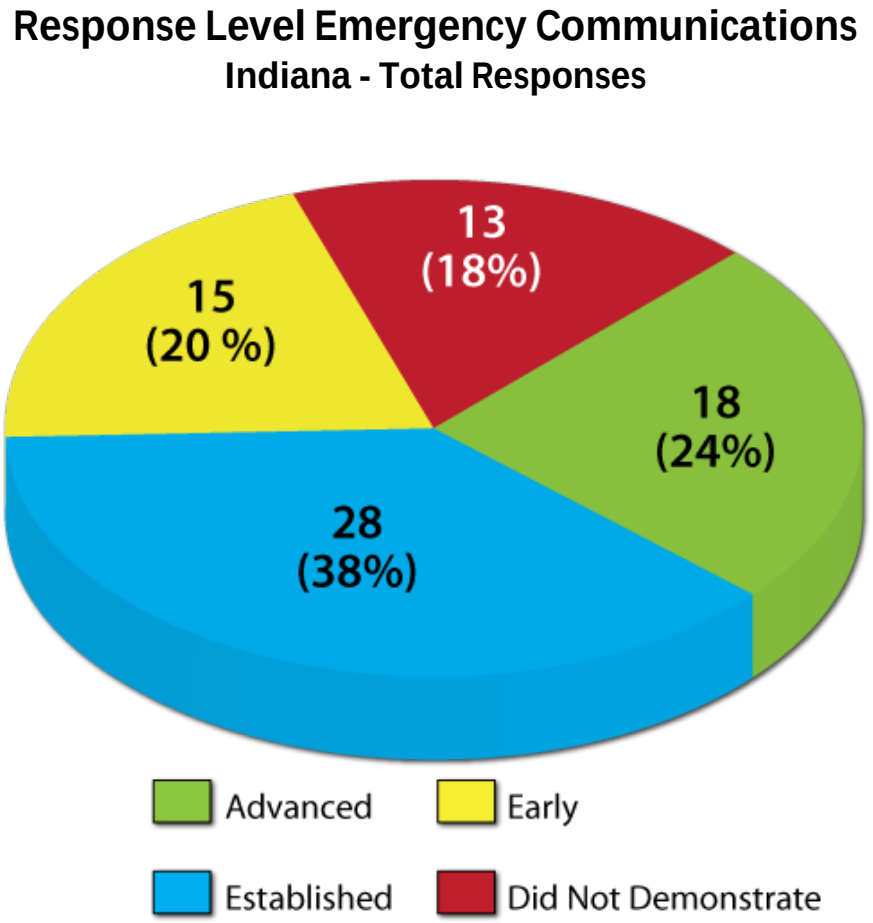
Advanced - Regular use of interoperability solutions for all day-to-day and out-of-the-ordinary events in the county on demand, in real time, when needed, as authorized.

County	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
Adams			x	
Allen			x	
Bartholomew				x
Benton			x	
Blackford			x	
Boone				x
Brown	x			
Carroll	x			
Cass	x			
Clark			x	
Clay		x		
Clinton				x
Crawford			x	
Daviess		x		
De Kalb				x
Dearborn				x
Decatur		x		
Delaware		x		
Dubois			x	
Elkhart		x		
Fayette			x	
Floyd	x			
Franklin		x		
Fulton		x		
Grant			x	
Greene	x			
Hamilton				x
Hancock			x	
Harrison	x			
Hendricks				x
Henry		x		
Howard			x	
Huntington		x		
Jackson		x		
Jasper			x	
Jay		x		
Jefferson			x	
Jennings			x	
Johnson			x	
Knox				x
Kosciusko			x	

	Early	Intermediate	Established	Advanced
La Porte			x	
Lagrange		x		
Lake	x			
Madison			x	
Marion			x	
Marshall		x		
Miami		x		
Monroe		x		
Montgomery	x			
Newton			x	
Noble				x
Ohio				x
Parke			x	
Perry		x		
Pike			x	
Porter			x	
Posey		x		
Pulaski		x		
Putnam				x
Randolph				x
Ripley		x		
Rush		x		
Shelby			x	
Starke				x
Steuben		x		
Sullivan			x	
Tippecanoe			x	
Tipton		x		
Union		x		
Vanderburgh			x	
Vermillion			x	
Vigo			x	
Wabash			x	
Warren		x		
Warrick		x		
Washington		x		
Wayne		x		
Wells		x		
White		x		
Whitley		x		
TOTAL	8	30	30	13

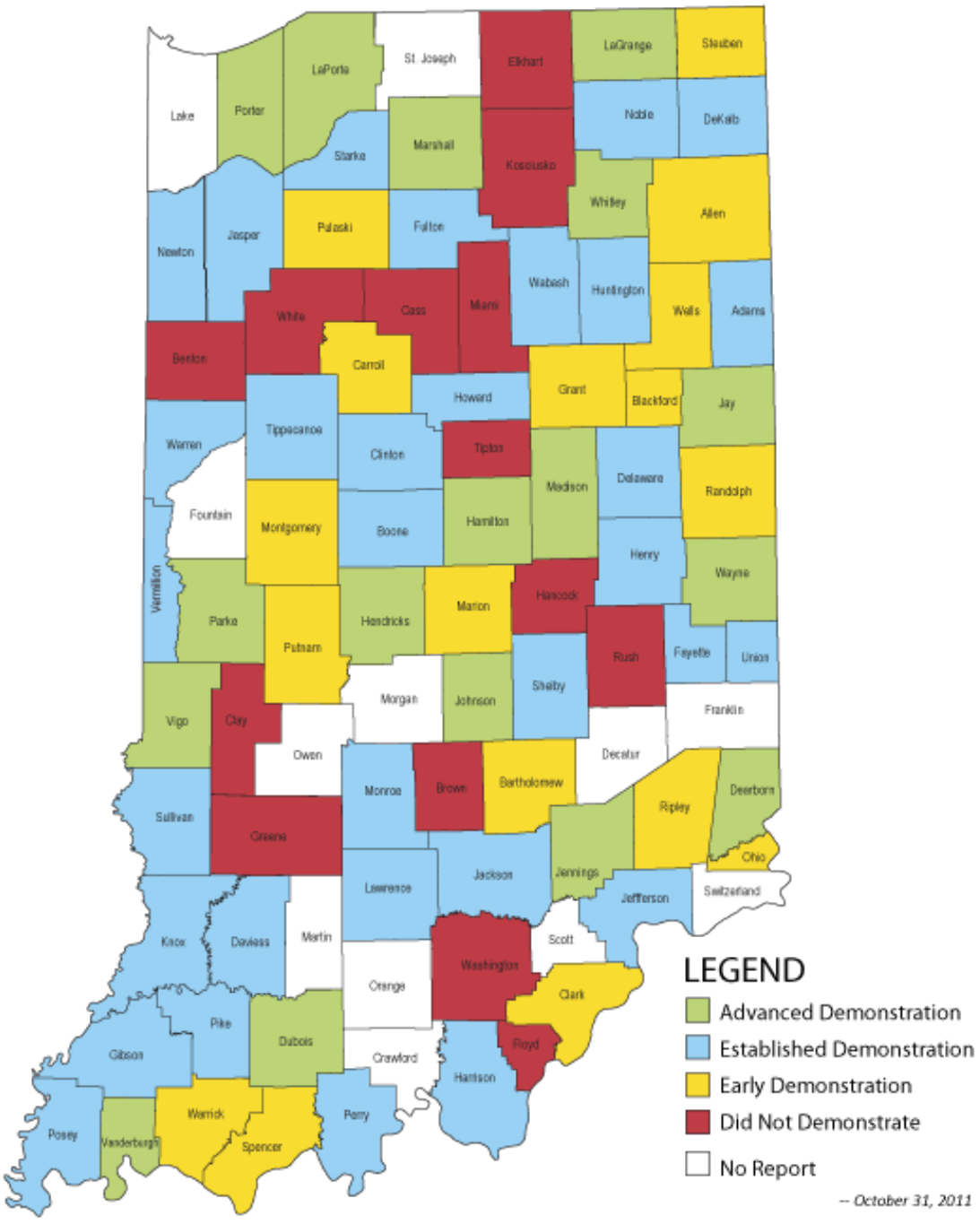
Performance Evaluation – Preliminary Analysis & Data

Of Indiana's 91 counties, 81 (88%) submitted the Response Level Emergency Communications Form. Indiana plans to use the gathered information to target programs and assistance in the future. The Indiana SWIC is in the process of evaluating the data and will present the assessment to the SIEC for approval during their December meeting. The assessment will be attached to the 2011 Indiana SCIP Implementation Report as an addendum.



National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) Goal 2* Performance Results

** By 2011, 75 percent of non-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) jurisdictions are able to demonstrate response-level emergency communications within one hour for routine eventsinvolving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.*



Appendix 1: Capabilities Assessment

The "Capabilities Assessment Grid" is to be completed by the designated county or county-equivalent and submitted to the SWIC or SCIP POC.

For each lane of the Interoperability Continuum (Governance, Standard Operating Procedures [SOPs], Technology, Training and Exercises, and Usage), please select the one row that best describes the assessed area by checking the appropriate box. While multiple descriptions may apply, counties should identify the one row that most closely describes their highest level of capability achieved. The below capabilities assessment grid is to be completed by each county within the State.

Lane	Question	Answer	
		County 1	County 2
Question 1: (Governance)	County decision-making groups are informal, and do not yet have a strategic plan in place to guide collective communications interoperability goals and funding.	☐	☐
	Some *formal* agreements exist and *informal* agreements are in practice among members of a county decision making group; strategic and budget planning processes are beginning to be put in place.	☐	☐
	Formal agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of a county decision making group, which has an agreed upon strategic plan that addresses sustainable funding for collective, regional interoperable communications needs.	☐	☐
	County-wide decision making bodies proactively look to expand membership to ensure representation from broad public support disciplines and other levels of government, while updating their agreements and strategic plan on a regular basis.	☐	☐
Question 2: (SOPs)	County-wide interoperable communications SOPs are not developed or have not been formalized and disseminated.	☐	☐
	Some interoperable communications SOPs exist within the county and steps have been taken to institute these interoperability procedures among some agencies.	☐	☐
	Interoperable communications SOPs are formalized and in use by all agencies within the county. Despite minor issues, SOPs are successfully used during responses and/or exercise(s).	☐	☐
	Interoperable communications SOPs within the county are formalized and regularly reviewed. Additionally, National Incident Management System (NIMS) procedures are well established among all agencies and disciplines. All needed procedures are effectively utilized during responses and/or exercise(s).	☐	☐
Questions 3: (Technology)	Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of gateways (mobile/fixed gateway, console patch) or use of a radio cache.	☐	☐
	Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of shared channels or talkgroups.	☐	☐
	Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of a proprietary shared system.	☐	☐

Lane	Question	Answer	
		County 1	County 2
	Interoperability within the county is primarily achieved through the use of a standards-based shared system (e.g., Project 25).	☐	☐
Questions 4: (Technology)	What frequency band(s) do public safety agencies within the county currently utilize? (e.g., VHF-Low Band, VHF-High Band, UHF 450-470, UHF "T-Band" 470-512, UHF 700, UHF 800, UHF 700/800)	_____	_____
Question 5: (Training & Exercise)	County-wide public safety agencies participate in communications interoperability workshops, but no formal training or exercises are focused on emergency communications.	☐	☐
	Some public safety agencies within the county hold communications interoperability training on equipment and conduct exercises, although not on a regular cycle.	☐	☐
	Public safety agencies within the county participate in equipment and SOP training for communications interoperability and hold exercises on a regular schedule.	☐	☐
	County-wide public safety agencies regularly conduct training and exercises with a communications interoperability curriculum addressing equipment and SOPs that is modified as needed to address the changing operational environment.	☐	☐
Questions 6: (Usage)	First responders in the county seldom use interoperability solutions unless advanced planning is possible (e.g., special event).	☐	☐
	First responders in the county use interoperability solutions regularly for emergency events, and in a limited fashion for day-to-day communications.	☐	☐
	First responders in the county use interoperability solutions regularly and easily for all day-to-day, task force, and mutual aid events.	☐	☐
	Regular use of interoperability solutions for all day-to-day and out-of-the-ordinary events in the county on demand, in real time, when needed, as authorized.	☐	☐
Questions 7: (Usage)	What percentage of the time do you use the following communications technologies during emergency responses?		
	Cell Service	___%	___%
	Sat phone	___%	___%
	Mobile Data Commercial Networks*	___%	___%
	Private Networks	__%	__%

*Commercial Networks that operate at or above 128K; also includes use of broadband devices such as smart phones, mobile e-mail devices, or wireless air cards.

Appendix 2: Evaluation

Double-click to open and view entire document

Response-Level Emergency Communications Evaluation Form

Instructions: Counties and county-equivalents can use this Response-Level Communications Form to fulfill the performance criteria for Goal 2 assessment. Counties can also complete a web-based version of this form and submit it to their Statewide Interoperability Coordinator at https://franz.spawar.navy.mil (Response-Level Communication Tool). This form will take approximately one hour to complete.

Background Information

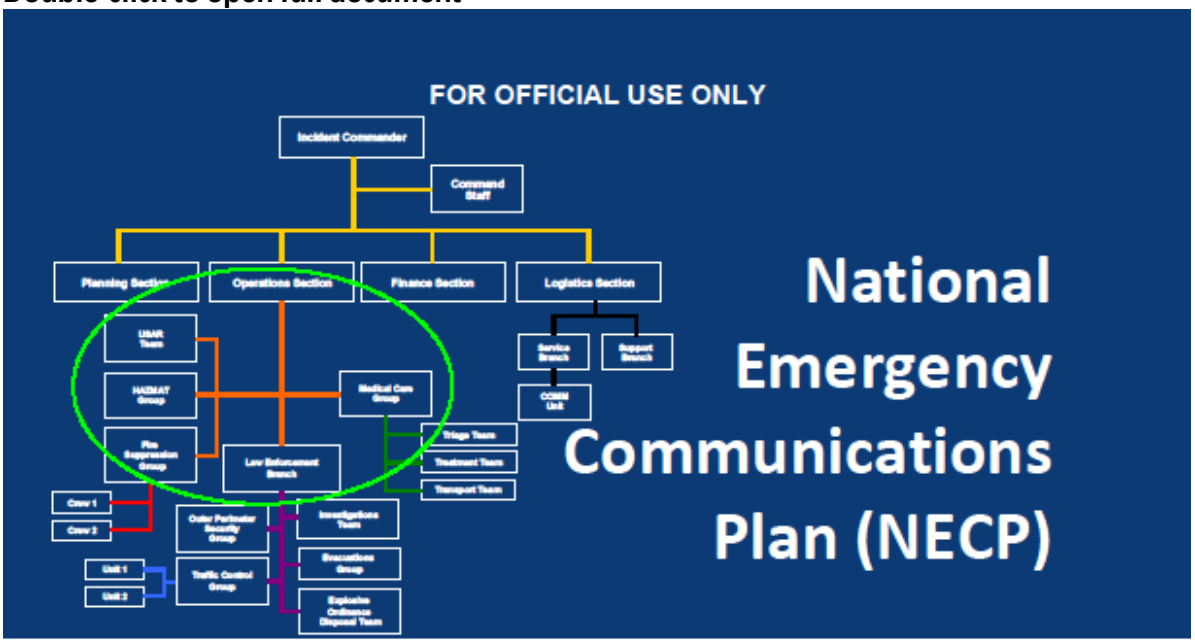
State:
County:
Event Type (Planned event, Exercise, Real-world incident):
Event Name:
Event Date:
Event Address:
Which other counties, if any, had significant participation in the event?
List total number of agencies in the incident, planned event, or exercise: Federal: _____ State: _____ Local: _____ Non-governmental: _____
List all Federal, State, local, or tribal agencies involved in the incident, planned event, or exercise:
Briefly describe the incident, planned event, or exercise:
Indicate all communications technologies used in the incident, planned event, or exercise covered by this evaluation: __Swap Radios __Gateways __Shared Channels __Proprietary __Shared System __Standards-Based Shared System __Broadband __Cellular __Mobile __Other _____

1

Appendix 3: Goal 1 After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR)/(IP)

Indianapolis Urban Area , May 30, 2010

Double-click to open full document



Goal 1

After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR)/(IP)

Indianapolis Urban Area

Indianapolis 500

Response-Level Emergency Communications

"Capacity of individuals with primary operational leadership responsibility to manage resources and make timely decisions during an incident involving multiple agencies, without technical or procedural communications impediments."

NECP-INI-AFTACTRPT-001-R1

Homeland Security

Office of Emergency Communications

Further distribution authorization requests shall be referred to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) [redacted].

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